

THE SALT RIVER HERALD.

VOL. 2.

PHENIX, SALT RIVER VALLEY, MARICOPA COUNTY, A. T., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1878.

NO. 10.

SALT RIVER HERALD.

Published every Saturday by the
GOSPER & MCCLINTOCK - Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Copy one year \$5.00
One Copy six months \$2.50
By carrier, in Advance, Per Month .25 cents
ADVERTISING RATES.
One inch, one insertion \$2.00
Each subsequent insertion .10
Professional cards, per quarter .40

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BARBER SHOP.

Shampooing, - - - 25 cts
Hair Cutting, - - - 50 cts
Shaving, - - - 25 cts

Or, all three for \$1.00.

In rear of Cotton's Billiard Parlors

HENRY TIPPETT, Proprietor

New Phenix Bakery

J. HEINSON, Proprietor.

Washington street opposite the Courthouse.

Eight loaves of Bread, or Eight Bread Tickets for One Dollar.

Pies and Cakes always on hand. 14-4f

PIONEER BAKERY

WASHINGTON STREET.

Northeast Corner of the Plaza.

8 LOAVES OF BREAD FOR 1 DOLLAR.

Fruit Cakes and Pastry of all kinds, for wedding parties, etc., prepared to order.

v2-4-1 JULIUS BACERLEN

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PHENIX HOTEL.

Washington Street, between Maricopa and Pima Streets.

Clean Beds and well Ventilated Rooms, by the day or night.

Best of Accommodations for Families.

112 north 1st St

A shower bath has lately been connected with the Hotel for the convenience of guests and the public generally.

L. J. GARDNER, Proprietor. 15-4f

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Stores and offices fitting promptly attended to also Jobbing

Shop Corner Washington and Cortez sts. 11-4

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Fashionable Boots and Shoes. Of the best material, made to order in a elegant style.

PERFECT FITS GUARANTEED.

I give my entire attention to custom-made work, and I have every facility for giving entire satisfaction.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

GUSTAV KAUCHER,

Next Building south of the HERALD Office

Manufacturing Jeweler.

All kinds of Jewelry made and repaired

REMOVAL. **REMOVAL.**

NEW TIN SHOP.

Has been removed to the block above the HERALD office and adjoining the Saloon of Steven Denart.

All work in my line done in a workmanlike manner and at a reasonable price.

v2-4-1f **ELADIO PESQUEIRA.**

Washing !! Washing !!

A First-Class WASH HOUSE on the corner of J. Street and Pima street. Black & S. have improved where you can the best of washing done at the shortest notice by a Spanish Family.

FAMILY WASHING A SPECIALTY.

All Work Guaranteed.

no 24-2m **NEPOMUCENO URQUIJO.**

CARPENTERING and CONTRACT WORK.

.....IN FACT.....

Jobbing work of all kinds done at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Leave orders at the News Depot.

11-4f **W. E. MORRIS.**

DRESS MAKING

—AND—

Millinery Establishment.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the people of Phenix and vicinity that she is prepared to execute all work in the latest fashion, and will guarantee perfect satisfaction with all work done. Also silk embroidery in merino, flannel, etc. Finishing of all kinds done in good style.

Charges to Correspond with the Times.

MRS. COAKE.

Washington Street, east of Woolsey & Westworth's new hall.

BUSINESS CARDS.

YOUNG AMERICA

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

GILLETT - ARIZONA.

Board by the day or week

22 SINGLE & ANDERSON, Props.

GILLETT

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Mann & Cusack - - - - - Props.

This Pioneer Stable of Gillett has at all times hay and grain and all the accommodations for boarding horses.

Horses on hand at all times to let and for sale. 30-4f

PICKET POST HOTEL.

Having lately purchased the above named Hotel, I have made many improvements, and offer superior accommodations to the

TRAVELING PUBLIC.

A Feed Yard and Corn are connected with the house.

Location, directly opposite the Postoffice

MRS. E. BESTON, Prop.

no 24f

SAM WING.

NEW LAUNDRY.

Washing & Ironing Cheap.

POLISHING KEATLY DONE.

Adams street, Adjoining Goldwater's Building. v2-4-1f

KONG LEE.

LAUNDRY.

WASHINGTON Street, : : PHENIX

First block above Monihon's Corral

Washing called for and returned. v2-4-1f

CARPENTER SHOP.

All work in my line done at the shortest notice.

Contracts taken. Corner of Adams and

Montezuma streets. **J. H. CUMMINGS.**

15-4f

NEW BARBER SHOP.

I have opened for the present, a new BARBER SHOP in the rear of the Magnolia Saloon, entrance on

MONTEZUMA STREET.

By strict attention to business, I hope to warrant a fair share of your patronage.

WM. STURNBERG.

Late of San Francisco.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Notice.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

FLORENCE, June 18, 1878.

I am authorized by the Texas Pacific Railroad Company to say, that occupants of lands reserved to said Company, by Act of Congress, who file applications, can have the option of purchase at double minimum price for a stated time after the title is complete.

19-4f **CHARLES D. POSTON.**

E. IRVINE & CO.

SALT RIVER HERALD.

Saturday, October 19, 1878.

LAND ENTRIES.

Something of Interest to Pre-emptors.

When it is considered that land entries, occupations, etc., are of daily and common occurrence throughout the western part of the country, it is singular that so little should be known by the people at large in relation to such matters. Such ignorance is a good thing for lawyers, but a poor investment for settlers, who might easily become acquainted with the national and local laws, and thus, in addition to adding something to their fund of information, save money and time. As a general thing it is one of the first impulses of the intending pre-emptor to consult a lawyer, place the whole business in his hands, and have a bill of fees to pay amounting to four times as much as the government expects any one to meet. There is still a large quantity of valuable land in Arizona, Utah, and other parts of the west, still unoccupied, and those who wish to secure portions of it might save something by committing to memory the following general principles.

The word homestead, as now applied in the United States, signifies a tract of land given away by the government, as a free gift for ever, on the single condition that the person accepting the land shall live upon the land and cultivate it and make it his home for five years. It consists of eighty acres, if within the railroad limits of twenty miles on either side of the track, and 160 acres, if outside those limits. A soldier, however, can pre-empt 160 acres within the railroad limits. Any citizen of the United States, who is the head of a family, or an unmarried person over the age of twenty-one years, is entitled to a homestead. A person wishing to enter a homestead must go the United States land office of the district in which the land he wants is located, and file his application and affidavit in accordance with legal forms which will be furnished him by the land officer in charge. At the expiration of five years, if he has resided on the land, or within two years thereafter, on making proof at the land office, by two competent witnesses, that he has complied with the requirements of the law, and paying an additional fee of \$4, he will receive from the government a complete and absolute title to the land. The railroad limits extend twenty miles on each side of the track. Outside of these limits all homestead settlers are entitled to one hundred and sixty acres. Homesteads, until the issuing of the patents, are free from taxation, and cannot be taken away or sold for debt, but are absolutely secure to the settlers so long as he occupies and cultivates the land.

Wonders of America.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara, where the water from the great upper lakes forms a river of three-fourths of a mile in width, and then being suddenly contracted plunges over the rocks in two columns to the depth of 165 feet. The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river and catch fish without eyes. The greatest river in the known world is the Mississippi, 4,000 miles long. The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains 5,000,000 square miles, and is one of the most fertile regions of the globe. The greatest city park in the world is in Philadelphia. It contains over 2,700 acres. The greatest grain port in the world is Chicago. The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being 430 miles long and 1,000 feet deep. The longest railroad at present is the Pacific railroad, over 3,000 miles in length. The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the Pilot Knob of Missouri. It is 350 feet high and two miles in circuit. The best specimen of Grecian architecture in the world is the Girard College for orphans, at Philadelphia. The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton aqueduct, New York; its length is forty and a quarter miles, and it cost \$12,500,000. The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the market with millions of tons annually, and appear to be inexhaustible.

S. W. CARPENTER comes out in a column article in the Tucson Star, of the 3d inst., criticising very severely the past history of William S. Oury. There is much bitterness in the article.

Do not forget the store on the west side of the Plaza with the sign

E. IRVINE & CO.

Gypsum and Knaus.

The *Salt River Herald*, of a late date, says: Dr. Siallo has shown us some splendid specimens of gypsum rock, discovered by him on Tonto creek, about sixteen miles from the crossing of Salt river on the Phenix road. This gypsum is what is known as the plaster paris of commerce. It is extensively used in the arts and in the embellishment of the interior of houses. It is also extensively used as a fertilizing agent. It has the faculty after being calcined of attracting atmospheric moisture, and is consequently of great value upon dry soils. It is a sulphate of lime. The doctor tells us the deposit is immense and easy of access. We don't want plaster paris much in Arizona yet, but when the railroads get in, and money gets circulating, adobe as a finishing material for the interior of houses will be out of date, and plaster will take its place. He also tells us of having seen the ruins of a building, built and occupied by the former residents of the Verde country, which measured about 350 feet square, and contained about 400 rooms. Portions of the second story walls still remain. There are no roads leading to it, and as a canal has evidently run near the house, the presumption is that the material for the building must have been brought, like the material for Solomon's Temple, on floats, there being no rock of the kind used near the building. The doctor did not find much of the earthenware so common in similar ruins in New Mexico, and what he did find, was very little decorated. The time will come when these ruins will be a sort of Mecca, toward which antiquarian pilgrims will turn their steps. There are evidences that the people were agricultural, as numerous ditches traverse the country. Some of these ditches or canals have been cut for miles through solid malpais. The level of the river is some distance below the bottom of these canals, proving the great antiquity of the ruins; or else some violent convulsion of nature, by which the topography of the country has been changed.

The Air, the Soil and Wheat.

The *Sacramento Union* has the following excellent article: There are some curious facts connected with wheat growing that lead to the inquiry as to how much wheat is affected by the atmosphere and how much by the soil. We will state some of the facts to which we refer. In all new countries the yield of wheat is larger than in old countries, and the yield gradually decreases as the crop becomes general. In 1855-56, and a few years later, it was not infrequently the case that fields winter plowed and sowed produced as high as sixty and even seventy and eighty bushels to the acre. Now it is very seldom that a crop is secured, even on land that has never been plowed before, averaging more than forty bushels. Why should not new land yield as much in 1878, in California, as the same quality of new land did in 1855? Again, in all the Western states, where the grasshoppers ate all the growing wheat to the ground before it had headed out, the crops are much larger this year than they are in sections where the grasshoppers did not cut off the crops, whether the sowing was on the same ground upon which the crops were destroyed by the insects last year, or on other ground that had been reserved for this year's sowing. A moment's reflection will show that these facts are independent of the question of exhaustion of the soil by too frequent cropping in wheat, and that the reason for them must be looked for in some other quarter. We think they point strongly to an exhausting of some necessary wheat-growing ingredients in the atmosphere. Have not wheat growers also noticed that almost universally where there has been a failure of the wheat crop in any section of the country from any cause, the next succeeding crop is almost certain to be unusually heavy and perfect? It would be an interesting subject of experiment to determine how much the growth of wheat is dependent on the soil and how much on the atmosphere.

DR. R. A. SMITH, a noted scientist, is engaged in investigating the distribution of ammonia, with the view of obtaining an easy test to determine the condition of the atmosphere of cities and of the air in houses and public buildings. His method is to suspend a piece of glass of a definite size in any place to receive the deposits of ammonia, or substances containing ammonia, during a short period of time; wash the ammonia off with pure water, and test the liquid with a Nessler solution to see whether there is too much ammonia or not in the air of the place under examination.

First California Woman Lawyer.

Says the *San Jose Mercury*: As will be remembered by many, the bill granting women the right to practice law in this state was passed near the close of the last legislature; and so near did it come to being stowed away in the governor's capacious pockets that his official signature was not attached thereto until within two minutes of midnight of the last day of the session. Although many friends of the measure in and out of the legislature labored earnestly for the bill, its passage, and especially its final approval by the governor, were no doubt largely due to the personal efforts of Mrs. Clara S. Foltz, a lady law student of this city, at that time well advanced in her readings, and who had determined upon the profession of law as a means of honorable livelihood. With the passage of the bill the lady entered upon her readings with renewed zeal. Possessing a remarkably retentive memory, coupled with intellectual breadth and a ready comprehension and natural taste for abstruse subjects, her progress, as might have been expected, has been rapid and thorough. In fact, but few male students have been able to accomplish like proficiency in so short a period. And when the fact is taken into consideration that Mrs. Foltz has a family of five small children to care for, and for most of the time she has done her homework unassisted, and occasionally has been obliged to take to the lecture hall as a means of piecing out her meagre income, it will be generally conceded that she is justly entitled to the honors just conferred on her by our district court in admitting her to the bar of said court as a full-fledged attorney. The committee appointed to examine her consisted of our first lawyers, who subjected her to a thorough test of her legal knowledge, and who unanimously certified to her entire fitness for advancement. Mrs. Foltz is the first woman admitted to the bar of this state.

Appearances.

The farmer who attends to the exterior of things in general, such as clean yards and buildings, and fences in good repair, will obtain five to ten per cent. more for the products of his farm, than one who neglects such simple matters. If any one doubts the effect of external appearances upon values in market or elsewhere, let him try sending butter to market in an old weather-beaten firkin, no matter how good the butter or clean the vessel may be inside. If this does not satisfy, try some stained or dirty eggs, or half-plucked poultry. Producing a good article is one thing, selling it to good advantage is another, and the good salesman generally makes the most money of the two. The importance of a fair exterior can hardly be overestimated. The principle is potent in any branch of trade, and in every grade of society, therefore it is too important to be overlooked or pushed by unheeded.

The measure of the value of money is not its volume, as the greenbackers maintain, but its purchasing power. This fact kept in mind will vindicate the republican policy of resumption. As Mr. Hayes aptly illustrated it in his speech at St. Paul, the \$735,719,269 of currency, which was afloat in 1865, had a purchasing power of only \$309,999,595, while the \$687,743,108 which circulates to-day has a purchasing power of \$684,000,000. In other words, while the currency is nearly fifty millions less in volume than it was in 1865, it will now buy nearly one hundred and seventy-five millions more than it did then. It is axiomatic that "figures will not lie." How can the inflationists meet these statistics?

A remarkable specimen of meteoric iron, more like steel, has been brought in here from the Mohave Desert. It weighs about a pound, and carries free gold, of which nearly a dollar appears upon its surface. It is not magnetic and has successfully resisted simple and compound baths of acid. In this respect it resembles specular iron, but in no other. One of its surfaces shows fracture that reveals a crystalline structure, and its color is a steel gray tinged with yellow. It has defied the best cold chisels in the blacksmith shop, and has not broken or chipped under heavy blows. If its composition can be imitated, there will be produced the hardest and toughest alloy known.

Norristown *Herald's* "Are grapes healthy?" asks an exchange. As a fruit, opinions differ. George Washington, Christopher Columbus, Noah, Napoleon the First, and Mary, Queen of Scots, ate grapes, and they are all dead now. Draw your own conclusions.